SPEECR OF SENATOR SUMNER.

His Tirade Against the South and Glorification of the Negro.

The Course to be Pursued by the Radicals in the Next Congress Foreshadowed.

The President Lectured and the **Determination Manifested** to Defeat His Policy.

THE NOMINATIONS AND THE PLATFORM.

etts Republican State Convention as ed here to-day and is largely attended.

extracts from his speech:

EXANCIATION NOT COMPLETE SO LONG AS THE SLACK CODE EXISTS.

When last I addressed my fellow citizens on public affairs, at the close of the late Presidential election, as we were about to vote for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, I undertook to show the absolute identity between slavery and the rebellion, so that one could not end without the other. As I finished that address! I said to friends near me, that it was "my last anti-slavery speech." I so thought at the time; for I anticipated the speedy downfail of the rebellion, carrying with it slavery. I was mistaken. Neither the rebellion nor slavery is yet ended. The rebellion has been disarmed; but that is all. Slavery has been abolished in name; but that is all. As there is still a quasi rebellion so is there still a quasi glavery. The work of liberation is not yet completed. Nor can it be completed until the equal rights of every person once claimed as a slave are placed under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees. It is not enough to declare that slavery is abolished. The whole black code, which is the supplement of slavery, must give place to that equality before the law which is the vory essence of liberty. It is an old principle of the common law, recognized by all our courts, as announced by Lord Coke, that "where the law granteth anything to any one, that also is ganted without which the thing itself cannot be." So also where a piece of land is granted, which is shot in by the possessions of the granter, a right of way is implied from common justice and the necessity of the case. Until all is done in every particular and beyond possibility of question, it is in vain to say that emancipation has been secured. The good work is only half done. It must be continued to its assured consummation. He dwelt to some extent on Russian emancipation, and then turned to the Dury or Massachusetts.

In asking that we shall do likewise, I follow the plain suggestions of reason, whether we regard the interest of the freedman or our own.

There is another object, kindred to security, or, perhaps, embraced in security; and that is the national faith. This, too, must be placed beyond cavit, or even "suspicion." No nation can be powerful enough to disregard this sacred bond. Character, faine and prosperity itself are all dependent upon its observance. But the national faith is solemnly engaged, first to the national freedmen, and secondly, to the national creditors. No undertaking can be more complete and inviolable, because it constituted the consideration for those services and supplies by which the life of the republic has been preserved. The national faith is pledged to the national freedmen, not only by the act of consnepation, which, in sivery essence and from the very nature of the case, is a "warranty of title," but also by the plain and positive promises of the proclamation that "the executive government of the Unit States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." Words could not be more binding, and the history of their introduction testifies to their significance and eff. Casy. They were not in the original draft by President Lincoln, but were inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Seward, when the proclamation was read to the Caninct; and there they stand without any limitation of place or time, binding this republic in its national character, through its Executive, including the military and naval authority, not only to recognize, but to maintain the freedom of the emancipated slave; and this is to be done, not in any special locality, but everywhere, and not for a day or a year, but for all time. Our obligation to the national creditors is of the same validity, approved by successive acts of Congress, ratified by the popular will, and fixed beyond recall by the actual enjoyment of these proclamation and here is the Proclamation to the national draft is its redeemable after a certain date," and that the signatures and look at the terms. The former is suped by an unknown cl

its own. That pledge is as enduring as the republic itself.

Passing from this point he dwelt a short time on the dikes of Holland, dikes in general, the condition of the robel States—in which he gave the position of affairs just as the rebel states—in which he gave the position of affairs just as the rebel armies were surrendering—and ignored recent developments; charged the conth with a determination to repuduate the national debt, accompanied with an argument against the assumption of the rebel deot. Then came a chapter on guarantees of all kinds; then had down what may be termed the real creed of his radical Jacobin faction, under the head of

WAYS 70 ORTAIN CURRANTEE.

He asserted that time is necessary. There must be no pre-ipitation. Time is the gentlest, but most powerful, revolutionist. Time is the surest reformer. Time is a peacemaker. Time is a necessary to growth, and it is an element of change. For thirty years and more this wickledness was maturing. Who can say that the same time will not be needed now to mature the conditions of permanent peace? Who can say that a generation must not clapse before these rebel communities have been so far changed as to become safe associates in a common government? Plainty, this cannot be done at once. Wellington exclaimed, "Would that night or Blucher had come!" Time alone was a substitute for a powerful ally. It was more through time than battle that La Vendew was changed into loyalty. Time, therefore, we must have. Through time all other guarantees may be obtained; but time itself is a guarantee.

Pressert exclusion or remais rook principle I fake my stand. Let them buy and sed, let them till the groundard mad may they be industrious and successful. These things they may do; but they must not be odmitted at once into he open remains and they must not one in the firm which he has betrayed, and invest him again with all the powers of a co-partner. The father received his son with parental affection, and forsave kim, but he did not invite the criminal to resume hi

loss of a fairly conducted and constitutionally ordered election; and that we agree with our Chief Magistrate that treason is the greatest or crimes, and those who are espetially guilty of this great crime ought to suffer condign pointshment. Upon the mass of rebels we would inflict no punishment, simply requiring that reformation of their laws and customs which is indispensable, that the country may be speedily pacified and made united for all future time.

Resolved, That Massachusetts went no further than political necessity and national safety required, when in 1884, in common with the republicans of all the States, she declared in national convention that slavery was the case and strength of the rebellion, it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and now, in accordance with these declarations, he only axis that there shall be on the part of Congress and the administration no relaxation whatever of vigor or vigilance in the government of the revolted States, which put at hazard the rights of the people to whom the national faith is pickged, or which leaves in Southern society the seeds of the national crime, which brought upon us the rebellion which has involved us in a debt of \$3,000,000,000, for the payment of which the honor and property of the country are pledged, or which has slain by the builet and by starvation and crucity \$0,000 of the best men of the loyal States.

Resolved, That the entire pacification of the country and the restoration of order is an object of the first importance, and one which requires the exercise of the most deitherate and cautious wisdom, in order that there may be no necessity of retracing our steps; and we agree with the republicans of Pennsylvania, who, in their recent state Convention, expressed the conviction that the people bately in rebellion cannot be safely centrusted with the political rights which they forfested b

RESOLUTIONS DEPLORING THE DEATH OF RICHARD

pre-sing joy that he having done so much in our great

and glorious triumph; recognizing how much we owe to his coadjutor, John Bright, who stood as a fearless friend of our country and its cause." It was voted to scud a copy of these resolutions to the family of Mr.

mity, as follows:— A. H. Bullock.
For Governor—A. H. Bullock.
For Lieutenant Governor—Wm. Claffin.
For Auditor General—H. S. Briggs, of Pittsfield.
For State Treasurer—Jacob H. Land, of Plymouth.
For Attorney General—Chester J. Reed, of Taunton.
For Secretary of State—Oliver Warner, of Northmoton.

tillties.

Resolved, That no confidence ought to be placed in the professions of an organization that declared the necessary protection of the poils from the assaults of rutians and traitors to be a shameful violation of the constitution, which ought to be held as revolutionary and resisted, and that now seeks to reinstate itself in power by the normation of soldiers and provost marshals for efficient and by passing resolutions of confidence in a republican administration.

Resolved, That we have no theories to promulgate in relation to the right of suffrage, but, as a practical question, we declare that so long as the grand issues of the day are the maintenance of the government, the complete integrity of the Union, the preservation of the national credit and national faith and the extirpation of slavery, no test can be made or encouraged which will admit to the elective francises rebel soldiers and traitorous politicians, and at the same time exclude the loyal men who have borne arms and shed their blood in the nation's delence, and whose votes may be indispensable herrafter, as Freedent Lincoln said in his letter to Governor Hahn, "to keep the jewel hiserty in the family of Freedom." Such test cannot stand the scrutiny of the loyal American people neorpornical into the new constitution of the Southern States. Congress should rectify the abuse and maintain the public faith toward the freedman, while it provides for the peace, solvency and security of the country.

After addresses from General Butter and other prominent citizens the Convention dissolved.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14, 1868.
The Kennebec Journal of this morning contains official returns from two hundred and sixty-four towns, comprising more than three-fourths of the vote of the State, ony has in these towns 40,775, and Howard 22,135. Cony, 47,713, and Howard, 33,046. Cony's majority thus far is 18,640, against 14,667 in 1864. It will probably exceed 20,000 when all the returns are in. The total vote

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Speech of Major General Kilpatrick at Newark—His Opinion of the Two Gubernatorial Candidates.
The meeting at Library Hail, Newark, last Tuesday evening, was in every respect a most significant demonstration, attesting most unmistakably the deep interest of the people of New Jersey in the coming election.

General Kilpatrick was then introduced by General Carman, and received with great enthusiasm. He spoke substantially as follows:—

constitutional. (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln, you have no right to coerce a sovereign State. Let the South go; let her have her rights. "Well, thank God, the South and these traitors have got their just rights, and in November next their frends in New Jersey—this sham democracy—will get a little of the same justice. Since that day when, in the God accursed city of Charleston, they descried the banner of the great Douglas and chose a traitor for their leader, these men have proved recreant to every principle of democracy. Every act of the government, found necessary for its preservation, they have denounced as unconstitutional, while they themselves were violating it most grossly. They have, in direct opposition to a fundamental principle of the old democratic party, refused to assist the government in the struggle just closed, and they are now straining every nerve to form a union with the traitorous lew at the South in preventing the success of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. And yet they call themselves democrats. They are no more entitled to that proud old name than I am to that of an abolitionist, for, thank God, slavery is forever dead, and the great questions at issue that make the grand old democratic party are no longer before the country. We have now questions and new issues for the formation of new parties, and every man must choose to which he will belong. In New Jersey the issue has already been made, and if we had not the action of our Legislature to guide us the platforms of the two parties point to which he onest and loyal men should belong, and which advocates the true elements of democracy. Can we longer remain with men who blindly follow traitorous leaders who have assumed the proud name of democracy to cover principles as freasonable as John C. (alhoun ever fostered? I am proud that I once belonged to a party that claimed Douglas for a chief. (applause)—but for a name merely, I am not willing to sacrifice principles for which I have risked my life on so many battle fields, and for

ever disgracing herself, as Kentucky has done, then may they abuse me to their heart's content. In the triumph of the Union cause I shall have my reward. (Applause.) And now, fellow citizens, having made this personal explanation, I will proceed to speak briefly of the questions at issue in the present canvass, and of the men with whom we have to deal. The first and most important is the question of reconstruction. The President has issued his proclamation announcing his plan regarding the rebel States; let us see if the Union party sustains him and his policy. [He here read the resolution adopted at the Union State Convention endorsing the administration.] No better evidence could be had or asked as to the feeling of the Union party in this State r lative to the President and his policy. Now let us see how the copperheads stand on this subject. I boldly assert that they are not only opposed to this policy, but most bitterily hat the President and his policy, but most bitterily hat the President and his policy. In the ninth resolution of their platform, after deprecating the weakness of the administration in permitting illegal arrests by the military, and the interference of the mintary with the freedom of elections (as if this ever had been done), they go on to say that they deeply regret that a general amnesty had not been extended to all rebels who were willing to swear allegiance to the old Union. Mr. Johnson has seen fit to decode otherwise. In this, then, they fai to agree with his policy. Again they fell us in the seventh resolution that they are in favor of the right of each State to control its own militan—the right of the people to have and bear arms—and, were than all, the admission into Congress of the Union party and President Johnson. Nay, more—they loval or seceded states. They must mean this, for they teil us that by reason of the war the secoded States have lost none of their rights guaranteed to them by the constitution has already resulted for the tone of their rights guaranteed to them by th

an act of the New Jersey Legislature. This resolution was only introduced, as were many others, for buncombe.

(The speaker here showed the unconstitutionality of the measure proposed by the opposition, and that it was equally impossible to tax the income from government securities.)

Regarding, then, the policy of reconstruction, the doctrine of state rights and the disloyal taxing of the government bonds, thereby violating a solienn contract made by the government, which means nothing more nor less than repudiation, we totally differ with the copperhead democracy. But there are other points on which we do agree. We, too, esteem and appland the soldier as they do; but their resolution on this subject comes with a bad grace from men who in the Legislature of New Jersey have time and again ostracized the Jersey soldier, depriving him of his dearest right—the elective tranchise. We do not forget this now, nor that we were called the "thirtlings" of a tyrant, "Abe Lincoln's mercenaries," &c. Even in that remarkable speech of the copperhead leader, Mr. Runyon, at Trenon. the soldiers, who by bravery and skill, wounds and hardships such as he never experienced in his short campaign from Newark to Willard's Hotel at Washington, from Washington to Alexandria, and from Alexandria back to Newark—(great laughter and applause)—have shown their devotion to liberty and j stice—even in his speech the men who have risen to honorable positions which they now fill in the rebel States are styled "military saraps," dependent upon the government for their positions and commands, and who are there to carry out the "diabolical design" of making the black man superior to the white chivalry of the South. I consider the ratification of the constitutional amendment the most important issue of the day; but I will defer the discussion of this point to some inture occasion. As to the principles of the copperhead party, from so much as I can learn of them, it seems to me that the most appropriate motte which could be placed upon their banne

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1865. Hon. Thomas A. Spence, original Unionist and emancipationist, was renominated Judge for the Twelfth district of Maryland to-day.

Consecration of a Jewish Synagogue.
THE EDIFICE AND CEREMONIES—ADDRESS BY THE
REY. DR. RAPHAEL.

The new synagogue of the congregation Bnai Jeshurun,
located in Thirty-fourth street, between Broadway and
Seventh avenue, was consecrated to Divine service yesterday afternoon. The congregation formerly worshipped
in Greene street, between Houston and Bleecker, but
many months since determined on a change of base, and side of Thirty-fourth street, where Mr. Fernbach, the well known architect, erected for their accommodation a very handsome edifice, built in the Byzantine Gothic style, and npwards of seventy-five feet in width at the base of the frontage. The structure comprises a main cnpu de legis and two wings, with a centre gable and two smaller gables. A large rose window—the largest in the base of the frontage. The structure comprises a main cops de logic and two wings, with a centre gable and two smaller gables. A large rose window—the largest in the city—with magnificent rtained glass panes, occupies the centre of the facade, while windows, with circular heads, pierced in each wing, give additional light to the interior of the building. The auditorium, scating some seven hundred and it y worshippers, and well provided with suitable passageways and means of exit, is composed of a parquette and a gallery, while a clear story, or false tier, surmounts the upper accommodations. The seats are arranged so as to encircle the building and to afford the occupants an excellent view of all the ceremonies, while the balcony, destined to the exclusive use of the ladies, is supported by arches resting upon richly carved columns, surmounted by magnificent arabesque capitals, which are crowned by rows of gas burners. Five full length windows, with circular heads, give light on each side to the gallery and parquette, while two small wheel-windows, are located over the Ark containing the Scrolis of the Law. The ceiling is vasilted, and divided into five compartments, the ground work being painted a deep blue, with bands radiating from a circular caisson in the centre of each of the five divisions. The Ark comprises a central piece and two smaller wings, and is quite plain in design and execution—so chaste, in fact, as to present a rather unfax orable appearance beside the rich arabesques and polychromatic touches which have been unsparingly lavished on the other portions of the artist in charge of the frescoing and ornamentation, has not entirely completed the work, and will at an early day see that the slight defect be obviated. The general aspect of the interior is pleasing, even hourh the decorations be rather gandy. The archetect and his aids have deserved well of the confidence piaced in their ability.

The ceremones of the consecration were not commenced until three o'clock, at which hour the synagogue was

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It was Mr. Luther B. Phelps, of 192 Ludlow street

who was found drowned under suspicion of having been foully dealt with, and not Lewis Barnstoff, as reported in yesterday's HERALD. By publishing this correction you will greatly oblige his afflicted son,

JOHN B. PHELPS, St. Charles Hotel, Broadway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your remarks on the subject of a bureau, under the Your remarks on the subject of a bureau, under the patronage of the government, for the relief of poor, needy white females, who, with delicate frames, colorless checks and weak constitutions, toil from day to day and night to night for scarcely enough to save them from starving, have excited all our sympathies, and we thank you for them. Why should our government provide for the support and conflort of stalworth negro "fellows and wenches," who are more than able to work out a fine living from the soil, while we, in our feeblences, are compelled to toil unnided, when we are fortunate enough to obtain employment, and to support life as best we may when there is no employment for us? Why should the stalworth, able hodied negro fellow and wench be specially looked after and supported while we softer unnoticed? Have good and evil changed places? Yours, in much distress.

FIVE THOUSAND DESTITUTE WHITE FEMALES.

HAMMOND.—In this city, on Thursday evening, September 14, Mrs. ANLIA HAMMOND, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) are not as a service of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) are not as a service of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services. invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock, at the residence of her brother-inlaw, James A. Clark, Ninety third street, between Third
and Fourth avenues. The remains will be taken to Sing
Sing for interment.

For Other Deaths See Second Page.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Schr L B Cowperthwait, Falkenburg, Wilmington, Art.

Schr H Mar, Lank, Wilmington, 7 days, with cotton Schr H Glark, Bigino, Virginia,
Schr J & D Cramer, Lont, Virginia,
Schr J & D Cramer, Lont, Virginia,
Schr J & Panklin, Randolin, Virginia,
Schr J & Tanklin, Randolin, Virginia,
Schr J & Garnow, Townsend, Virginia,
Schr Bhode Island, Carter, Virginia,
Schr Rhode Island, Carter, Virginia,
Schr Hatte Low, Warner, Virginia,
Schr Ann Virginia, Rorks, Virginia,
Schr Ann Virginia, Rorks, Virginia,
Schr All Kirk, Robinson, Geogratown, DO,
Schr Village Queen, Satterly, Georgetown,
Schr L B Ives, Wells, Baltimore,
Schr Belle, Cubberly, Boltimore,
Schr Belle, Cubberly, Boltimore,
Schr Belle, Cubberly, Boltimore,
Schr Belle, Cubberly, Boltimore,
Schr Handiton, Ogden, Beltimre,
Schr Handiton, Ogden, Beltimre,
Schr Handiton, Ogden, Beltimre,
Schr Fennsylvania, Arnold, Elizabethport for Boste
Schr Gliman D King, McGregor, Calaia,
Schr Sarah J Hoyt, Ba-ber, New Haven for Baltim
Schr Zlen Perklio, Allen, Westport,
Schr Adelaide, Johnson, Albany for New Haven,
Schr Copy, Wheeler, Rondout for Providence,

Brig Basex, from Sagua in Grande.
Brig Idella, from Cenfuegos.
Brig Torrid, from Zaza.
Brig Torrid, from Zaza.
Schr Emma Anderson, from Porto Rico,
Schr Belle, from Kingston, Ja.

SAILED.

AMERICAN LLOTDS REGISTER—The second Supplement for the current month of this work is issued. It contains the names of a bundred vessels that have been surveyed since the issue of the previous Supplement (Sept 1). Among them are eight that have changed their names, and three or four of them their flags also. To be had at the rooms of the Association, 35 Wall and 13 Broad streets.

Ship Piscataqua, for Bassein, in beating out of Table Bay on the 20th of July, ran on the rocks and became a total

Sup Pracataqua, for Bassein, in beating out of Table Hay on the 20th of July, ran on the rocks and became a total week. The P was originally from Cardiff, and put into Table Bay May 22, leaky, and with loss of master, Capital Thompson The P was 890 tons register, built at Portsmouth, NH, in 1860, whence she hailed, and rated A2.

Sup George Griswold, at San Prancisco Aug 3, from low York, reports crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, in low York, reports crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, in low 30 W. Was 26 days to Cape Horn; was off the Cape II days. Crossed the Equator, in the Pacific, 93 days out, in lon 11630 W; since then had strong WNE winds. Was detained off the Heads 4 days in fog.

Ship Canoxa, 580 lons, built at Bath in 1856, has been sold at about \$22,000.

RAW. ADELAIDE, Al. 437 tons, built at Cape Elizabeth in 1803, has been sold on private terms.

BARK ST JAMES (Br.), 226 tons, built at Harpswell in 1801, has been sold on terms not made public.

SCUR SALLY GAY, of New York, of 191 tons, old measurement, built at Nerwich, Cl, in 1855, now at Providence, has been purchased by Capt Henry Fowler, of Wickford, and parties in P, on private terms. She will hereafter half from Providence, under command of Capt Fowler, late of schr J M Tayler.

Providence, under commond of Capt Fowler, late of schr J Mayler.

LAUNCHED—From the yard of Daniel Y Williamson, at Stony Brook, 5th inst, a stouly built, double decked fore and aft schooner of 550 tons.

Recently, Rat, a new and of Messra Silas Greenman & Son, at Westerly, Ri, a new and beautiful schooner, of about 12) tons register, called Maria, owned by Messra Bahcock, Moss & Co. of Westerly. She will half from that port and be engaged in the freighting business, under the command of Capt Cro II Barber, late of schr Albert Crandall.

At East Machias 5th inst, from the yard of Master James Small, a copper lastened schooner of 220 tons old measurement, called the Hamburg. She is owned by P 8 J Tallot & Co.

Small, a copper fastened schooner of 220 tons old measurement, called the Hamburg. She is owned by F S J Tallot & Co.

From the yard of James M Baylies & Son, at Port-Jefferson, 31st till, a schooner of 310 tons measurement, called the Katle Hoyt, to be commanded by Capt Rodney Parker, of Clinton, and owned by the captain, Mr James Hoyt, Superintendent of the New York and New Haven Rallroad, and other parties in New Haven.

At Port Jefferson, Li, Sist till, from the yard of James M Bayles & Son, a schooner of 310 tons, called the Katle Hoyt, to be commanded by Capt Hodney Farker, of Clinton, and owned by the captain, Mr James H Hoyt and other parties in New Haven.

American Shipmasters' Association.

No 51 Wall Stream-Booms 25, 25 and 27.

No 51 Wall Stringt-Booms 25, 25 and 27.

The following approved Masters and Officers have received sommissions from this Association:—
Captains—224, Pierre H Dussant, schr Mary Clinton: 4245, Isalah W Eldredge, schr Edward Kidder; 1227, Henry Mullenhoff, ship Nephune; 4256, Thomas Lewis, bark Navariudenhoff, ship Nephune; 4256, Thomas Lewis, bark Navariudenhoff, ship Nephune; 4256, James Parker, Mate—4268, George Richardson, Mate—4268, George Richardson, All commissions outstanding over one year require to presented at the office for renewal.

NORTHEAST COAST OF IRELAND: WRECK BUOY, BELFAST LOUGH.

NOTICE is hereby given that Let Fort of Dublin Corporation have caused a green buoy, with the word wreck in black ters on it, to be placed to mark the position of a wreck lying mid-channel in Belfast Lough.

The buoy is placed in 8 fathoms, at low water spring tides, and about 40 fathoms 8B of the wreck, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Copeland Island Lighthouse SE by E.

Helen's Tower on with Bangor Castle SW by W.

By order,

Whalemers.

Copeland Island Lighthouse SE by E.

Helen's Tower on with Bangor Castle SW by W.

By order,

WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

Ship Rainbow, Baker, cid at New Bedford Ilth Inst for North Pacific Ocean.

Ship Rannbow, Boker, cid at New Bedford, was at St Hele.
na Joly 21, all well, with 225 bbls sperm on board; was bound to Indian and Pacific Oceans, and would be at Illio in the spring to recruit for the North.

Ship Northern Light Clough, of NBedford, is reported off Sentrance Straight of Corea June 8, with 245 bbls sperm oil, six months out, bound N, all well.

Ship Canton, Baker, of NBedford, was reported at Anjer June 28, with 1300 bbls sperm and 39 do whale oil, all well—would be at home in August, 1895.

Ship Rainbow, Baker, sailed from NBedford 12th inst, for North Pacific Ocean.

Bark Benj Franklin, Braley, arrived at NBedford on 11th inst, from Atlantic Ocean via Payal July 30, with 225 bbls sperm and 100 do whale oil.

A letter from Capt Hawes, of ship Milo, of New Bedford, before reported at San Francisco, seites that ships Oriole, Eliza Adams, and Gov Trouge, of New Bedford, had escaped from the Arctic, and had proceeded south.

Schr Leader, 32 days

NLondon on the Ilth aberland Aug 10, bark Morning Siar, Allen, NBedford, 1300 bbls; brig Georgiana, Spicer, and tender, NLondon on the Tith aberland Aug 10, bark Morning Siar, Allen, NBedford, 1300 bbls; brig Georgiana, Spicer, and tender, NLondon-having taken whales enough to fall, but a part not yet belied our Schrs Era, Bellows; Franklin, Budington, and brig belied to Schrs, Bra, Bellows; Franklin, Budington, and brig harks Vinegard, Caswell, of Edgardown; J Drhompson, Brown, NL; William Gifford, Fisher, NB-all (rom the Arctic, bound 8-by the Europa, which are as an Francisco Aug 9.

Aug 18-Ship Com Morrie, Howland, of NBedford, in lat 4006 N, lon 34 20 W, with 500 bbls of oil from Greenland.

Ship Annapolis, Fickell, from Baltimger June 21 for San Ship Annapolis, Fickett, from Battimore June 21 for San.

PER STEAMSHIP ASIA, AT HALIPAN, AT From NYork Aug 28, Chudha, at Brest; Soth, Al at Dungeness; 29th, Donver, and Columbus, at Berner, Lugi, in the Pill; Sept 1, Monticello, at Beal; 2d, W Especit, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia Aug 7, Pensamento, at Per

BRISTOL, Sept 8-Sid schrs R G Poster, Crowell, and A decode, Reutley, Philadelpha. Lincoln Bentley, Philadelpha,
UALAIS, Sept 2—Arr schr Olive Branch, Agnew, NYork,
Sid 5th brig Alex Milhien, Philadelphia,
Sth—Sid brig Manzanida, McGoun, Baltimore; schr G D
King, McGregor, NYort
DiGHTON, Sept 18—Arr schrs Panthea, Backett, Philadelphia; J C Waldren, Philips, and Sylvester Hale, Goleman,
NYork for Taunton. Sid sohr Tillie E, Andersan, Philadel-

deionia, NEWBURYPORT, Sept 8-Ar. schr Seven Sisters, Cr

AW BEDFORD, Sopi Je-Sid schrs Campbool, Snow, Pilladeppia; Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Nyork, H.E., Hurett Rran, Saow, do.

Att.—Arr bark Pursuit, Seabury, NYork schrs Helau,
Perry, and Hannah D. Chase, do.

12 h.—Arr schrs Honnas B Smith, Kelley, New York; Bin,
Covy, Cheve, do. Sid 13th, schrs Lauy Chu ch, asc., Pailadeiphia; Hannah D. Chase NYork; Daulel We ster, oo.

NeW PORT, Sept 11—Arr schrs Nieanor, Hann.cond, Remedios; Chase A Grainer, Cruse, Philadelphia for Beeton; E.

J Munseil, Parker, NYork for New Bedford; Keren Happuch, Cobo, do for Salisbury, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 13—Arr bark Civilian, Cunningham, Bostou; brigs John S Plater, Fost, Norwich, Hattae &
Bishop, Colby, Portland; P. R. Curtis, Surrievant, do; Orozimbo, Oreut, Boston; Schrs Eller Fish, Ogen St. John, NB;
E Bacon, Case, Hilton Hend; J W Lindssy, Bayand, Charleston; Wa Dresser, Hatch, Providence; D Steelman, Nmith,
East Cambridge; Isabella Thompson, Baker, Providence,
Lamartine, Reynolds, Boston; Mary D Gramoer, Cram er,
Reverly; J E Simmons, Simpson, Boston; Hampten Be le,
Hatch, Salem; Martin, Baxter, Providence; May Ella, T.Iper, Portsmouth; Jane C Patterson, Whittaker, Soston: Boton; C Loeser, Laws, and E Richardson, Thompson, do; H
P Cushing, Wood, NYork; W S Loud, Frye, do; Salilia,
Berry, Previdence; F A Heath, Williams, Hyannis; Hume,
Gardner, Calais; J H Williams, Pooks, Savadnah, Condaped,

M.J. Russell, Smith, Saleim, Sarah, Irrisko, do. J. Tinker, MoDonald, Portsmouth; S. C. Willetts, Wheaton, Lynn; C. R. Victery, Rabbitt, Dighton; Nellie D. Shelhorn, do.; Goddess, Reily, Pawtucket, I. Thompson, Baker, Warcham; Dindem, Blaschard, Stockton; R. G. Porter, Crowell, Prayslance; W. F. Gerrison, Smith, Roxbury, PORTLAND, Sept II.—Arr sehrs Jane, Haskell, Philadelphia; Whitmay Long, Hayes, Cow Bay, C.R., ten Nyork, Sieburk isobel; brig Mary M. Williams; and others: 12th—Arr barks Queen Mab (Br), Bardett, Havana; Manuela (Arg), Morse, Roaton, to load for Bucaca Ayres. Cid. Bark Eventible Park, Philadelphia.

POATSMOUTH, Sept 9.—Air schrs Boston, Thurston, and Ann E. Martin, Brown, Philadelphia; Roth, Mary E. Smith, Smith, do. Sid 16th, schrs Dr Rogers, Pearson, and J. M. Lewis, Foy, St George.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 6.—Sid schr Urbana, Bellows, Pblaelphia.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 6—8id schr Urbana, Bellows, Pisladelphia,
PROVIDENCE, Sept 12—Arr steamer Electra, Noc. New
York; schrs Baltmore, Wilson, Baltmore; Anna Sheerard,
Bowditch, and T Beneellet, King, Philadelphia; Thorms Elita,
Kelley; Mitton, Raymond, and Anna M Euwards, Elita, New
York; aloops Home, Dewert, Elizabethport; F. Sprague,
Glubs, Mannattaculle, NY, Below schrs George Faces, Nek
erson, Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, Chase, NYork, Cid
hrig John Brightman, Franceville, Baltmore; Figat, Gladding, Philadelphia. Sid briga H Curtis, Merriman, and selva
Isabel Alberto, Tooker, and R P King, Smith, Philadelphia,
New Regulus, Crawson; Win B Jenkins, Mott, and Alien,
Baton, Elizabethport; T R Hammond, Cram Forest, Merrill; Heckshier, Gallaghan; N Seymour, Notte: Pairfield,
Verrill; Algoma, Pierson, and stoop Agent, Chadwick, Elizabethport.

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